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ABSTRACT

The Indiana Council for the Social Studies (ICSS) was founded in 1938 to specifically address the needs of social studies education in the state. The recurring themes addressed by ICSS members include academic freedom, teacher certification requirements, "back to basics," textbook adopting standards, curriculum revision, citizenship, law-related education, and juvenile delinquency. As the ICSS faces the 21st century, these concerns and others such as at-risk students, professional development, and varying emphases on individual aspects of the social studies curriculum must be addressed. The ICSS has impacted the development of the educational system in Indiana through cooperative ventures, publications, and conventions, continually working to promote excellence in social studies education. Included are comments by the past leaders concerning the vital issues of their respective tenures as well as their special memories. These responses present a composite view of the historical concerns of the Council. Biographical data on past presidents is also provided. (PPB)

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ICSS at 50: Remembering for Renewal

How many of the above can you identify?

All of these have appeared at some time in ICSS' history.

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Grateful thanks is given to K.B. Thurston, the organizing secretary, who shared many hours with me while this account was being written. To C.W. Engelland a special "thank you" goes for his suggestions to better organize this information. Thanks also to Fred Risinger who answered my many "Tell me about this..." questions. And to those selected readers and critics who corrected my mis-conclusions and pointed out some bits of history I simply could not leave out, I thank you for your patience.

...Evelyn R. Holt

ICSS

Fifty glorious years! From a small group of dedicated social studies teachers meeting in 1938 and recognizing the need for an organization dedicated to quality social studies education in the state, the Indiana Council for the Social Studies is now celebrating its 50 years. And what a history that organization has had! There have been many triumphs, as well as some bleak times over the years. In the next pages, the history of ICSS is capsulized.

The cast of characters is immense. Certainly all the names cannot be mentioned as the years have passed, but some of the key players have been included. The many who have contributed to the successful continuation of ICSS are heartily thanked. The heritage of ICSS is rich in its contributions to social studies. As ICSS looks toward the future, it must fondly acknowledge its past.

The word for the ICSS has always been "involved" - from its earliest beginnings. The degree of dedication and involvement in the fields of education and social studies cannot be measured. And so it continues today. With over 700 members in the state of Indiana, ICSS is one of the largest councils for the size of the state in the United States. The ICSS has contributed six presidents to the National Council for the Social Studies (with the current vice-president soon moving into that position), has had many serve on the NCSS Boards of Directors and various NCSS Committees over the years, and has consistently provided leadership to social studies in the state, nation and the world.

This is dedicated to all of those who have worked for ICSS over the years, keeping it alive through membership, leadership, and support of its programs.

And so it begins -- the ICSS story.

-- HISTORY --

THE EARLY YEARS - 1938-1948

Presidents during these founding years were

1939	Willis Richardson	1944	Robert LaFollette
1940	Meribah Clark	1945	Richard Gemmecke
1941	Paul Seehausen	1946	Adeline Brengle
1942	Kenneth Thurston	1947	Shirley Engle
1943	Ethel Ray	1948	Floyd Bolton

The history of the ICSS begins in 1938 at the Indiana State Teachers' Association convention in Indianapolis. A group of social studies teachers discussed the need for an organization to specifically address the needs of social studies education in the state. The Organizing Committee of ICSS, meeting during the fall of 1938, were **Kenneth B. Thurston, Meribah Clark, I.O. Foster, Russell McNutt, Willis Richardson, Paul Seehausen** and **Melba Smith.** From this nucleus the organization has grown. With good times and lean times, the ICSS has continued to work toward that original goal.

The first annual meeting was held in April, 1939, at the Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis. The business of the Council was conducted with election of officers to serve until 1940. Speeches were presented by Dewitt S. Morgan, Superintendent of Schools in Indianapolis, and Robert H. Wyatt, Executive Secretary of the Indiana State Teachers' Association. Two sessions were presented in the afternoon. Helen Rose spoke on "How to Recognize and Combat Propaganda" and Richard Simons talked on "Community Resources and History Clubs." There were approximately fifty persons registered for this first convention.

At the 1940 meeting 100 attended the Saturday sessions. The annual meetings were on Saturdays since this was prior to professional leave being granted by school corporations. No teacher would think of leaving the classroom to attend a meeting during the week - hence the Saturday sessions.

The strength of the early Council relied upon the organization and growth of local councils. The first of the locals was in Terre Haute. Previous to the founding of ICSS, a local social studies council had originated in Vigo County and became an affiliate of the newly organized ICSS. Much support has come to ICSS from the Vigo County-Terre Haute-Indiana State University base throughout the years.

Other early locals were found in the cities of Lafayette, Hammond, Fort Wayne, Gary, and Monroe County. Later there were local councils in Indianapolis (called the Central Indiana Council, it still carries a budget line and a small balance in the annual budget although the local no longer operates), Evansville, Columbus, Floyd County, Muncie, and one called Ouiatanon. As the local councils ceased to exist, many of these cities became the sites of the present-day Roundtables. Established to serve the membership at the local level, the 1988 Roundtables hosted 575 teachers in ten cities in the state.

The Constitution of the ICSS is mentioned for the first time in the minutes of the 1941 annual meeting. At that meeting the Constitution Committee submitted recommendations with changes effective on June 10, 1941, when enough votes were received from the membership.

Over the years there have been several constitutional revisions as the size and structure of the organization has changed. Changes increased the number on the Board of Directors and specified the duties of the Executive Secretary (now Executive Director). The Committees were restructured and an ex officio status was created for organizations interested in the goals of the ICSS. The last major constitutional revision was in 1981 with the constitution effective on January 1, 1982. There are resolutions on the constitution this year to result in further changes. The ICSS continues to be an organization committed to improvement and change.

During World War II rationing created problems in conducting the Council's work. Much of the business had to be done by mail. To lessen transportation problems, ICSS held joint sessions with the ISTA Social Studies Section in the fall of both 1943 and 1944. The meetings were held in Indianapolis and so structured that teachers could attend ISTA as well as ICSS meetings.

At the 1944 annual meeting, Curtis Weigel, a Treasurer for several years, noted that there were 94 paid members of the Council, with dues of twenty-five cent per member. There had been no dues previously; a remission of twenty-five cents per member for those affiliated with both the ICSS/NCSS was the only income of the organization.

The annual meeting planned for April of 1945 at Bloomington was canceled. The war had taken its toll and even ICSS could not overcome that event. By some accounts ICSS entered some "dark days" after the war, as did the world. There was great concern among some members whether or not the council would even survive. Membership declined, as did dues revenue. But the faithful persevered and ICSS rose phoenix-like from those "dark days."

The 1948 spring convention was the first ICSS convention held outside of Indianapolis; the site was Ball State Teachers College, Muncie. Over the years the ICSS has held the convention at many sites around the state, including local high schools, colleges and universities, and even churches.

THE MIDDLE YEARS - 1949-1969

Presidents during this period include

1949 Ellis Hopkins	1959 Charles W. Engelland
1950 Frankie Jones	1960 Adeline Hrengle
1951 Emma Bertha Sheidler	1961 Marie Edwards
1952 Dorothea Kirk	1962 Roger Niemeyer
1953 Wayne Gruenwald	1963 Patrick Henry
1954 Elmer Clark	1964 William Eagan
1955 Corrine Walker	1965 Margaret Dodd
1956 Frances Taylor	1966 Harold Negley
1957 Warren Klein	1967 Shirley Bryan
1958 Willard Gambold	1968 Frederick R. Smith
	1969 Charles Sheets

In 1949 an attempt was made to bring together other state organizations into an Inter-Social Science Council. It was felt that all interests would be better served if there were more cooperation and less competition. The short-lived Inter-Social Science Council was established with representatives from

the Indiana Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Indiana Council for the Social Sciences, Indiana Council of Geography Teachers, Indiana History Teachers Association, and the Social Studies Section of ISTA. Although the idea of group cooperation was sound, it was unsuccessful as groups insisted upon scheduling regular dates without considering the Council's influence. Much was yet to be learned about mutual goals and benefits.

Finances have always plagued this organization, as it does any organization which provides services to members yet tries to keep costs low. At first there were no dues for membership. For joint membership, twenty-five cents per member was returned to the state council from NCSS. This, however, was not sufficient to fund the Council. The local dues structure began so as to raise revenues, as each local was charged a per capita affiliation fee by the state council.

Although there have been modest dues increases, it remains a problem to cover costs of the services rendered. In the 1960's, dues were $1 and then $2, which raised to $4 in 1976, $7 in 1977, $10 in 1984, and will go to $15 in July, 1989. Still this is a modest fee for the services received from the organization - but a long way from the twenty-five cents of the 1940's.

Through the years there have been many concerns of the Council and it has let its influence be felt in these matters as they affect the curriculum. A glimpse at early Board minutes and publications shows recurring themes discussed by ICSS members and the Board before they became of national concern. Some of these were academic freedom; teacher certification requirements; "back to basics"; textbook adoption standards; curriculum revision; citizenship; law-focused education (now law-related education); and juvenile delinquency.

In a letter from Shirley Engle, past ICSS president as well as former NCSS president, he commented on an NCSS annual meeting in Milwaukee in 1945, as well as later meetings in Boston and Washington, "The similarity of topics discussed then and now at NCSS is striking. Is it possible we manage merely to continually re-invent the wheel?"

THE CONTINUING YEARS - 1970 into the Future

Presidents during these years were

1970 Lucille Turner	1979 Stan Jochum
1971 Floyd Fithian	1980 Claudia Crump
1972 Gerald Marker	1981 William Bartelt
1973 Bernard Charlet	1982 Carl Keener
1974 Joan E. Schreiber	1983 Leone Little
1975 John A. Harrold	1984 Julie Mortier
1976 John A. Harrold	1985 Ruth Eudaley
1977 Richard J. Borries	1986 Rosemary Gindhart
1978 Jane Lowrie	1987 James Barth
	1988 Joseph T. Krause

During the next years, changes in the ICSS structure allowed incorporation in 1973. This year also saw the newsletter change to ICSS Viewpoints with a new format and the use of some color in the publication. A new local council was founded in Columbus with organizational meetings also held in other cities in the state. In early 1977 Patty Franklin, a graphic artist studying at ISU,

designed the distinctive ICSS logo (for which she was paid $25), now used on Council publications and correspondence.

Wherever the concerns of educators are, that is where the ICSS has always been - in the forefront of the issue. A look at the issues shows that ICSS has always had the leadership to speak out, to be heard. Whether it is the "undemocratic" nature of the NCSS, the controversy over history-focused curriculum, the recognition of the need for more social studies in the schools, or the arguments over proficiency testing in the state, the members of ICSS have expressed their opinions. Vocalizing the various sides of issues and working toward some resolution, the ICSS has been an effective force in social studies education. Many of ICSS' members have worked on the many committees and commissions established to study various aspects of the social studies. Without the dedication and involvement of the membership, their willingness to serve when needed, the ICSS could not have survived these 50 years.

Much of the praise for ICSS' effectiveness must be given to the Boards of Directors. To show the hard work and "behind the scenes" energy, a quote from a former ICSS president is appropriate in summarizing the loyalty of these Board members throughout ICSS' history. In the March, 1973, newsletter, Gerald Marker wrote:

> Now that my year as President for the Indiana Council for the Social Studies is rapidly drawing to a close, I'm again impressed by the fact that the Council must continually be realistic about what it can accomplish. "The Council" is a term that one often hears used, especially in sentences like "the Council" ought to do this or that.
>
> I suppose most members forget, or perhaps never know, that "the Council" is really a handful of people who labor away quietly between the outpourings of energy and visibility at the annual meetings.
>
> "The Council" means handwritten letters late at night after a long day of teaching, trips without reimbursements to Board meetings in cities distant from one's home, a task force chairman prodding members to get something done, and countless other, almost invisible work by 15 or 20 people...

The 40th anniversary celebration of ICSS was held at Ball State University in 1979. A commemorative program was presented, incorporating appropriate music to the concerns of the Council. Lucille Turner headed this 40th anniversary celebration committee. All charter members and past presidents were recognized with a special award. The presidents in attendance received a gavel with the year of their presidency and their name inscribed on it.

THE CHALLENGE -- THE FUTURE

As the organization looks at the past, it must also look to the future. As the ICSS has always been involved, it must continue to be so as the challenges of the next decade and the next century loom ahead.

Membership and their interests will remain a concern as the organization will strive to meet the needs of its members and keep those members active in the

organization. New projects will emerge which warrant our involvement as concerned educators and citizens.

Challenges to the curriculum will persist and social studies will try to prepare students to be the citizens of the 21st century. How much emphasis should there be on geography? Or history? Or citizenship education? Or any other area of the social studies?

Concerns exist about the "at risk" students in our classrooms and how best social studies can be made relevant to their lives. If we are educating for the future, what are the needs of that future citizenry?

The need for social studies teachers to continue to update their skills in an area of the curriculum which changes as quickly as the social studies field must be addressed. How often or even should teachers be required to return to the classroom as students to learn new techniques and materials?

Continued concern remains over teacher certification requirements. Teachers in some schools are still given teaching assignments in subject areas for which they are not licensed. What can or should be done to lessen these assignments of convenience made by the school corporation?

School boards must recognize that teachers may need a sabbatical leave to "recharge" their intellectual batteries at some time in their careers. At present, very few school corporations recognize the sabbatical or study leave.

As they have been involved in the past, the ICSS has an open vista for the future. These are only some of the concerns at which we can direct our energies. Where do we go from here?

COOPERATIVE VENTURES

ICSS has worked with many professional organizations in the state. Lessons were learned from the early Inter-Social Science Council and a more cooperative atmosphere developed. ICSS has had long-time associations with academic deans, professors of education as well as other disciplines, state social studies consultants, and state school superintendents. These associations have increased the effectiveness of the organization. Such support can only aid ICSS in its work.

With Harold Negley, former ICSS president, as State School Superintendent, and John Harrold, another former ICSS president, as the social studies consultant for the Indiana Department of Public Instruction (now Indiana Department of Education), the ICSS began to have an even stronger impact on social studies instruction throughout the state.

A Textbook Adoption Committee, composed largely of ICSS members, made recommendations to the Indiana General Education Commission. A curriculum revision project was ordered by State School Superintendent William Wilson. Implemented by Harold Negley, this was co-directed by John Lunstrum, then Coordinator for School Social Studies at IU, and C.W. Engelland, past president and Executive Secretary to ICSS. Two workshops at Lake Oliver on curriculum revision were funded by the Purdue Economic Education Advisory Board (now Indiana Council for Economic Education). The results of these meetings still affect what is taught in Indiana schools.

The Indiana Department of Education social studies consultant has tended to work closely with the ICSS. Several in that position have served on the ICSS Board of Directors or in leadership positions in the Council. Among those who have been in that capacity and remain active in the Council are John Harrold, Jane Lowrie-Bacon, Vic Smith, and Mary Fortney, the current IDOE consultant for social studies and vice-president to ICSS.

The ICSS has co-sponsored many workshops and events with various organizations and on many diverse topics. A random look at recent topics shows pre-convention meetings that focus on the Columbus Quincentennary, Indiana History, the Holocaust, the World Bank, Third World Developing Nations, a Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution, and Japan and the Soviet Union.

Workshops have focused on such topics as social studies textbook adoption, the Bicentennial celebration, American Studies, teaching about elections, multicultural education, labor history, and economic education - to name but a few. Co-sponsoring groups include the Indiana Department of Education, the Indiana Council for Economic Education, the Social Studies Development Center, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Junior Achievement of Central Indiana, Inc., the Indiana Humanities Council, the Lilly Foundation, Inc., the Indiana Center for Law-Related Education, and the Indiana Historical Bureau. A complete listing is impossible to attempt.

The ICSS has worked cooperatively with groups which have a sound educational social studies program. Because they themselves have a solid reputation and credibility in the state, the ICSS has had the respect and cooperation of many outstanding organizations.

Book publishers and exhibitors have worked closely with the ICSS as well. Not only are they on hand at conventions, but they have often provided speakers and meals for the convention-goers, as well as session presentations of their materials. They have contributed for special projects of the Council at times and been very supportive of the organization.

PUBLICATIONS

JOURNAL

The Indiana Social Studies Quarterly became the official publication of the ICSS in October, 1945, as an offer from Ball State Teachers College was accepted. Robert LaFollette, a longtime member and past president of ICSS, was designated the ICSS's representative and adviser. He remained the editor of The Social Studies Quarterly for many years. In 1946 an Advisory Board was created to aid "in those areas and on those occasions where such service may be to the benefit of the common cause." The ISSQ was suspended in 1951-52 while LaFollette was out of the country.

The Indiana Social Studies Quarterly underwent many changes in format and even in name, from TSSQ to the Indiana Social Studies Quarterly (ISSQ) to the International Journal of Social Education (IJSE). The original ICSS publications were in newsletter form and used to report news items and classroom tips; later there was a change to emphasize scholarly research.

The first format change was in 1962 when the TSSQ became the ISSQ with a thematic approach in each issue and a changed design. Another change in 1978

occurred; the Winter issue 1985-86 was the last title with the ISSQ name. The International Journal of Social Education (IJSE) premiered in its present format with the Spring 1986 issue. The new title change was to be reflective of contemporary social studies issues and research. The IJSE is one of the only state journals that is microfilmed by UMI Microfilms of Ann Arbor.

NEWSLETTER

As early as 1942 a motion was made to distribute a newsletter to the membership, paid for out of council funds. The early TSSQ/ISSQ were early newsletters - of a sort. But it was not until 1956-57 that a regular newsletter was to begin as Will Engelland of Indiana State Teachers College proposed to publish four newsletters a year for the Council. Budgetary problems prevented this - and again the organization was without a regular newsletter.

It was not until the ICSS headquarters moved to Indiana State Teachers College in 1965 that a quarterly newsletter appeared. With helpful hints to the teachers, lesson plans, professional opportunities, and teaching materials, this newsletter was the forerunner of the present Viewpoints, now published at the Executive Director's office at Indiana University.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

Periodically in the organization's history, there have been special publications to address concerns of the membership or to collect some materials for future use.

Publications such as Coping with Textbook Decisions, Teaching Social Studies in Indiana, Election Guide for Indiana, and the Indiana Bicentennial Classroom Resource Guide are representative of the materials for the membership. Indiana Studies: Hoosier History, Government and People was published with a grant from Lilly Endowment to the ICSS. A series of six booklets with a teacher's guide, the Indiana Studies series has 1500 sets distributed to Indiana teachers and is still available through ERIC.

The Great Lakes Regional Planning Guide, compiled after the 1983 convention during Julie Mortier's presidency, is representative of the latter type of publication. This has been used as a model for convention planning by the other Great Lakes states.

CONVENTIONS

STATE MEETINGS

By closest calculations, 15 conventions have been held in Indianapolis at various sites around the city. Ten conventions were held at Ball State, including the 50th celebration; seven have been held at Indiana State in Terre Haute; six were held at Indiana University, Bloomington, along with three at Purdue University, two each at Notre Dame-South Bend and at Evansville, and one each at Elkhart, Gary, and Hammond.

The early annual meetings had no regular theme but a speaker who addressed some current situation. In 1951 Board minutes mention is made of consideration

of the themes "A Non-Partisan State Department" and "The Role of Social Studies in Combating Juvenile Delinquency." These were discussion strands, rather than themes around which to build the conference. A luncheon and an awards ceremony were held, then the meeting would divide into discussion groups to address areas of interest. Similar to the program today, what are called individual sessions would have been the discussion groups then.

Themes for the convention, per se, appear during the 1960's and are reflective of the times. The 1966 convention at Notre Dame focused on "The Broad Background of Human Rights," while the 40th anniversary convention in 1979 proclaimed "Instituting Competencies in the Social Studies: Celebrating 40 Years of Service." The 1981 Ball State University theme promised "Paths to Excellence: Attitudes, Behavior, Skills and Knowledge." The 1988 IU meeting looked at "Proficiencies for Citizenship: The Classroom Challenge." And this years' theme "ICSS at 50: Remembering for Renewal" needs no explanation.

For many years the conventions rotated to sites around the state, but in 1977 the Board decided that centrally located sites seemed to be better attended. However, new sites can still be selected and conventions can again be located in the extreme north or south. Each Board sets the convention agenda, so the possibilities are unlimited.

NATIONAL MEETINGS

Indiana hosted two national conventions of the NCSS, the 1941 and the 1954 meetings, both held in Indianapolis. Each was well attended and ICSS members worked very hard to greet the nation's social studies teachers.

Paul Seehausen, a charter member and then president of ICSS, chaired the organizing committee for the first Indiana NCSS meeting. The 1941 convention had the keynote speech delivered by author James Michener. A major book company sponsored the dinner, which was also well attended.

The 1954 convention announcement, appearing in The Indiana Social Studies Quarterly in autumn of that year, stated that

> ...You and I and about one hundred eighty more card carrying "Hoosier Boosters for the Social Studies" have been promoting the professional cause for our fellows in the occupation for years. Now is the time for us to call on the eight thousand non-members to get a membership and become a "Hoosier Booster" too. We will need the services of all when we entertain the guests from all America including Canada with cider and doughnuts at the "Hoosier Hand Shake" next November.

At the 1954 convention there were 60 separate sessions. George Cressey, Maxwell Professor of Geography at Syracuse University, addressd one of the general sessions on the topic of "Land for 2.4 Billion Neighbors." The opening session on Thursday night, November 25, heard Homer P. Rainey, former president of the University of Texas, speak on "American Civil Liberties Today." The banquet speech was "U.S. Experiments in Democracy in Hawaii, Philippines, and Japan" by Willard E. Gavins, former Executive Secretary of the National Education Association.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

There was a Midwest Regional of the NCSS in Indianapolis in 1976 with over

1100 in attendance. Julian Bond, a state senator from Georgia, delivered one of the major speeches. The theme of this Regional was "1776-1876-1976-'86-'96." John Harrold, then ICSS president, was the convention organizer. The focus of the convention was on the "Social Contract."

The first Great Lakes Regional to be held in Indianapolis was in 1983, as the ICSS joined the newly-created Great Lakes Regional of NCSS. Attendance was over 1000 educators from throughout the nation. The theme was "Social Studies at the Crossroads: Concern, Competence, Communication and Curriculum." The social gathering on Thursday night was a "Hoosier Hoedown." Leone Little, ICSS president-elect that year, was the convention organizer, with Carl Keener as president. NCSS president Carole Hahn spoke on "Freedom to Teach, Freedom to Learn: A Basic." Other speakers were Robert Angel of the Japan Economic Institute and C. Thomas Ross of Educators for Social Responsibility. A lively Saturday morning debate between Edward Jenkinson of Indiana University and the Reverend Greg Dixon of Indianapolis focused on the issue of "secular humanism as a religion in the public schools."

Another Great Lakes Regional convention is scheduled for Indianapolis in 1990 with the theme: "Social Studies in the Nineties: Reform at the Crossroads." Vic Smith, social studies supervisor for the Indianapolis Public Schools, is the convention coordinator.

SPEAKERS

ICSS members have heard many talented speakers in their annual meetings. In addition to the legion of accomplished speakers within the Indiana state council, many others have addressed the general sessions at the spring conventions. Former major league baseball player Jackie Robinson, a true pioneer in many ways, addressed the council in 1971 at Butler on the topic of "Hooked on Drugs," a personal story of his family's struggle with drug addiction.

Then Indiana Senator Birch Bayh spoke at the general session at the 40th anniversary convention in 1979 on the topic of "Education: Federal Priorities for the "80's"; this was the third time that Birch Bayh had addressed the council - the first had been when he was in the state legislature and the second in 1970 when he spoke on "Changing the Method of Electing the President of the United States."

Other Indiana legislators who have addressed the annual meetings have been William Bray and John Brademus. The list of qualified and exemplary speakers would be endless.

THE GREAT LAKES REGIONAL CONFERENCE

In 1976 a movement was underway to form a new NCSS conference. Representatives of some states felt that the Midwest Conference was too large to accommodate their members in attending regional meetings. The Great Lakes Regional Conference originated when council members from five states met in Chicago to plan such a conference. These five states (Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin) were later joined by Minnesota and Iowa to complete the Great Lakes Conference today.

The same Great Lakes Coordinating Committee planned King Tut's Tour in 1977. The Tour's purpose was for members from the Conference states to visit Chicago to see the exhibits from the excavation. There were 77 from Indiana who saw the exhibit and stayed at the Palmer House.

The Great Lakes Conference has a Coordinating Committee which meets during the summer to plan the next year's Great Lakes Regional convention. The site of the meeting is always the site of the next convention. The GLR meeting will be at the Westin Hotel in Indianapolis in July, 1989. The delegates from the seven states will tour the newly-opened hotel and the Convention Center where the sessions will he held in the spring of 1990.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Although not in the original plans, the need for someone to handle the day-to-day workings of the Council was realized. The Board could make the policy decisions, but what would happen if someone needed membership information? Or who could be contacted if there were a question over a convention plan but the convention chairperson was teaching all day? The need for a central headquarters became apparent when the organization had outgrown the kitchen table of a Board member or officer.

Will Engelland of Indiana State was the first Executive Secretary/Director of the ICSS, serving from 1960 to 1971. Under his guidance, the ICSS faced some difficult issues, as did the nation. During the turbulent period of the '60's, the Council struggled with keeping the local councils going and starting new ones. Problems with the dues structure resulted in an eventual change and a subsequent growth in membership. A change was made in committee structure to involve more people, and constitutional revisions occurred.

Engelland fielded many of the questions and concerns of the membership during these years. A fire damaged the offices where the ICSS was headquartered in 1970. Although some of the correspondence and files was lost, the work of the ICSS went on. When Engelland resigned as Executive Secretary/Director in 1971, Thomas Siefert of Indiana State took on that role.

In 1977 the ICSS headquarters moved to the Social Studies Development Center (SSDC) at Indiana University, where it is yet. Although the Center has been located at several different addresses on the IU campus, the ICSS has remained with the SSDC. C. Frederick (Fred) Risinger became the Executive Secretary/Director, along with his role of Coordinator for School Social Studies at Indiana University.

Fred was Executive Director until 1986. His duties changed with the acquisition of the ERIC/ChESS contract, moving this national clearinghouse for the social studies to the SSDC. Michelle Dietrich, a former Board member and continuing supporter of ICSS, was Executive Director during 1986-1987. She left to become an assistant principal at Goshen High School. In 1988 the present Executive Director, Evelyn R. Holt, then ICSS secretary, assumed that position.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

The ICSS constitution of today is far different from that first

constitution. Some changes have already been noted. There was a Constitution Committee to make changes in the beginning; the Resolutions Committee now handles that function. There have been several revisions, and resolutions are still made to amend the constitution.

The original constitution had no provision for filling a vacancy created if a Board member or an officer resigned. Occurring in a few instances, an early revision had to allow for the Board to fill a position by appointment.

The first constitution had no provision for Executive Directors or ex officio Board members. Once created, the Executive Director was a voting member of the Board; this is no longer so. Neither was there an ex officio status for organizations sharing a common interest. Now there is such status for the Indiana Department of Education liaison and a representative from the Indiana Humanities Council, who are non-voting members of the Board.

The Committee structure was created when the organization began to grow. It was impossible for a small group of people, no matter how dedicated they were, to handle all the work and interests of the organization. The Committees were created to carry on the work of the Council, allowing members to participate on the one or several committees in which they were interested. This allowed the Council to better focus its energy and resources.

Several committees had outgrown their usefulness or had ceased to operate. Therefore, major restructuring was necessary, reducing the number of standing committees to four: Academic Freedom; Resolutions; Nominations; and Awards and Grants. During Carl Keener's tenure, the work of restructuring was done by the Committee on Committees with Julie Mortier's direction.

The rest of the work previously done by committees is now handled by Special Interest Groups (SIGs), modeled on those of the NCSS. At present there are eight SIGs. Additional ones can be created as the need or interest arises. Indeed, this is a long way from the original structure of the ICSS. But change has been one reason that the ICSS has remained a viable organization.

LEADERSHIP

STATE LEVEL

Likewise, the ICSS has remained viable due to its effective leadership. The list of presidents shows a great number of men and women who chose to become involved in their professional association. These were willing to work long and diligently to fulfill the needs of the ICSS. Though the work was often thankless, these people did not shirk from something in which they believed.

Aside from the president's office, there have been many other positions within the organization. Capable people have always filled those positions. The Boards of Directors have made important decisions affecting the field of social studies, both in the state's classrooms and administrative structure, as well as at the national level. Many chaired and worked on committees, served on commissions, field tested materials in the schools. A heartfelt thanks must go to all.

NATIONAL PRESIDENTS

Indiana prides itself on contributing six presidents to the National Council for the Social Studies, an outstanding record for any state. The current NCSS vice-president will soon assume that role, for a total of seven for Indiana. Of those six, most are still active members. Former NCSS presidents who were members of ICSS include:

Eunice Johns, a former Gary teacher, was active in the Gary council. She moved to Wilmington, DE, after she was elected as NCSS president but before she served her term in 1960.

Adeline Brengle, a former Bloomington teacher, was president of ICSS twice. Her first term was interrupted to go to England as one of the first Fulbright Scholars. Her NCSS presidency was in 1966.

Shirley Engle, IU professor emeritus and former ICSS president, has contributed much to social studies with innovations in curriculum and methodology. Social studies and education owe him a debt of gratitude. His term was in 1970.

Howard Mehlinger, now Dean of the School of Education at Indiana University, has supported ICSS through the years and continues to do so. Like Engle, he has made his influence felt in the fields of social studies and education. He was NCSS president in 1977.

Anna Ochoa, IU professor and active member of ICSS, remains supportive of ICSS. Her work in the education field and with Academic Freedom concerns is exceptional. Her year as NCSS president was 1978.

Jan Tucker, a former Bloomington teacher, was also involved in the work of ICSS. Now in Florida, he is fondly remembered by his colleagues in Indiana. Jan was NCSS president in 1987.

The current NCSS vice-president is C. Frederick Risinger (Fred), past Executive Director for the ICSS. A former teacher and Coordinator for School Social Studies at Indiana University, Fred has been the Associate Director for ERIC/ChESS at the Social Studies Development Center since 1986. Fred will become NCSS president in 1990.

-- CONCERNS --

The past leaders of ICSS were surveyed with the question: What were the special concerns of social studies teachers during your tenure? The following responses give a composite view of the historical concerns of our members.

Kenneth B. (K.B.) Thurston (1942) remembers that the greatest concern of teachers was the war with its effect on the future. An NCSS survey, conducted during these years, asked what changes should be made in the post-war period. In Indiana the focus was also on the need for tax revision and a revision of the constitution in the state.

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Adeline Brengle (1946 and 1960) recalls that our main concerns were how to encourage more teachers to join ICSS, how our state programs could be improved, what our annual meeting programs were to be and who could we get for speakers when we had almost nothing in our treasury.

Most of the state's social studies teachers apparently were not interested in ICSS with the small membership indicating this. She visited a few teachers and watched them teach. They either asked the textbook questions at the end of the chapter, had little discussion, or laboriously wrote on the blackboard the questions they had made out (all factual). These questions required half the period for students to copy in their notebooks; they were to write the answers in their notebooks to read them the next day when called upon.

Those who did attend ICSS meetings were concerned about:

a. How to teach controversial subjects.
b. How to write thought-provoking questions to spur discussion.
c. How to get students to expand their reading to books in the library, newspapers, and magazines.
d. How to teach current events.
e. How to form good test questions - both essay and factual types.
f. If head of a department, how to discourage principals from assigning social studies to coaches who often had history as a minor, but whose interests were in athletics. She convinced only one principal!

Adeline made her presidential address in 1966 in NCSS on this question entitled "Ten Persistent Questions of Social Studies Teachers." She says she doesn't remember them now, but she does remember that f above got applause.

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Shirley Engle (1947) writes..."My own active participation in the National Council began, characteristically, as leader of a self-appointed protest group of persons outraged at the undemocratic manner in which the Council was being governed. We reasoned that the Council, which pretended to be the leader in how to develop good democratic citizens, should exhibit democratic principles in its own governance. In fact, the Council governance was rife with 'cronyism'. Two or three University professors ran everything, handing out favors to students and friends. Nominations and elections were held at the annual meeting, which was easily rigged by connivance with the local bosses in the convention city, who could easily pack the meeting with local members and vote the power-brokers back into power.

The original protest group consisted of only four persons: Melvin Matthews, Decatur, Illinois; Harry Bard of Baltimore;, Elmer Deam of Savannah, Georgia; and myself. But the group grew. Public hearings were held and outrage mounted. Eventually we were joined by two or three people from the power group. Soon thereafter, election reforms, notably the regularization of nominating procedures and the mail ballot, quickly followed. Foremost among our demands was for the establishment of a House of Delegates to be widely representative of the membership and to share power with the Board. Eventually this demand was also met. We were invited to write the charter for a House of Delegates, which was presented to the Board at the annual meeting in 1956 and somewhat reluctantly accepted. The first House of Delegates met in 1957."

Continuing with Shirley's own words... "During the period 1969-1970 with the presidencies of Ronald Smith and my own, an important issue that had hung over the NCSS for years was finally dealt with. It was decided to publish an official NCSS position statement as to the desirable nature of the social studies curriculum. This decision was promptly implemented. A task force was appointed to draw up the statement. The statement was ratified by the NCSS Board and subsequently printed in 1971.

A number of important decision made in my presidency were as follows: (1) Election reforms were moved ahead to insure representation of classroom teachers at all grade levels on the NCSS Board, (2) The NCSS Academic Freedom Defense Fund was established, (3) The decision was made to keep the NCSS office in Washington, where the action was deemed to be, rather than to move the headquarters to plush and more insular quarters in Reston, and (4) A movement to change the name of the NCSS Council to the National Council for Social Science Education was soundly defeated. At the same time, the decision was made for NCSS to drop out of the competition for the ERIC Clearinghouse, leaving the field open to the Consortium, provided that the Clearinghouse would be called ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education.

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Warren Klein (1957) reminds us that the yearbook published by the NCSS would reveal the concerns of the time. Merril Hartshorn was the Executive Director of the NCSS, a subsidiary of NEA.

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C. W. (Will) Engelland (president 1959; Executive Secretary 1961-1972) writes "In thinking back over my tenure as executive secretary, I believe our major concern was academic freedom. That surprises me a bit, but it was a time of virulent anti-communism, with mandated "Evil Empire" courses, censoring of textbooks, and community/school conflicts. The ICSS stood firm in support of honest teaching, led primarily by Adeline Brengle, Bill Eagan, and Jack Lunstrum.

A high priority concern, also, was the status of elementary school social studies. The Council's approach to the problem was first to add elementary level topics to the conventions, hoping thereby to attract elementary social studies teachers to membership. Second, the Council and its state-wide membership gave superb support to the state social studies curriculum revision project initiated by State Superintendent William E. Wilson."

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Roger C. Niemeyer (1962) reflects that social studies teachers' concerns may not have changed all that much over the years. There was great concern about "what" social studies to teach in the allocated time. Much time and energy went into an Indiana Department of Education committee that addressed these concerns. Textbook adoption was another concern to all social studies educators.

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Patrick Henry (1963) remarks that during his term teachers were concerned with how diverse political systems could best be taught and where the team management approach would lead us as educators.

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Harold H. Negley (1966) wonders why history and government teachers seemed at odds with the ICSS officers, social studies supervisors, and professors of social studies education. Perhaps this reflected the practice of putting very few teachers in social studies classrooms who were not picked for their contributions in coaching, counseling, etc. He queries if this has diminished in the past twenty years.

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Frederick R. Smith (1968) remarks that "Inquiry" was the word of the time. Jerome Bruner, in his book The Process of Education, had made a tremendous impact on curriculum developments. There were numerous social studies curriculum projects over the United States and teachers were being challenged to teach the structure of the social sciences and to emphasize inquiry in their classrooms. This was an area of concern for teachers, many of whom were attending summer institutes.

The annual meeting of the Council focused upon new curriculum projects dealing with inquiry. Other concerns were sexism and bias in textbooks and academic freedom. Textbooks did not emphasize contributions of minorities. A special effort was being made to find the appropriate teaching materials to supplement textbooks which lacked information on ethnicity and the contributions of women in history and the social sciences.

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Lucille D. Turner (1970) remembers that academic freedom in the classroom was one of the concerns in both the universities and public schools. Problems nurtured by the Viet Nam War, the revolution against social mores and the invasion of drugs into our culture -- and even in the schools -- were being given more attention in the curriculum. Creation of ways to deal with the uprising of students, especially on college campuses, and the rights of students were given much thought and consideration by social studies teachers.

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Floyd J. Fithian (1971) recalls the concerns of his term as being curriculum, funding teacher institutes, and the needs of the gifted student.

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Gerald W. Marker (1972) comments that, while there was a lot of energy and interest in social studies in 1972, teachers were already expressing concern about the reading levels of many of the new materials being produced by the social studies projects. Teachers were also concerned that they were not prepared to use the "inquiry method" of teaching, which was so popular then.

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Joan Schreiber (1974) reflected that the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 generated a lot of thoughtful discussion. It was part of the omnibus Education Amendments of 1974, and came to be commonly referred to as the "Buckley Amendment." Designed by Senator James Buckley of New York, it ensured parents and students (over the age of eighteen) the right to inspect and challenge any and all official records, files, and data that was directly related to a student, including grades, standardized test scores, attendance data, interest inventory results, health data, family background information, and teacher or counselor ratings and observations. Although the goal of the act was deemed laudable, it was viewed by many educators as a vague and unclear piece of legislation. Many questions were raised. Teachers were concerned because of the unclear implications for them. School officials sought clarification and worked to implement school policies relevant to the new act. To date, Joan states that there has been no stampede by students to inspect records - and we, obviously, have survived.

Continuing with teachers' concerns during her tenure, Joan recalls that the spotlight was thrown on students' knowledge of our nation's political structure, basic democratic procedures, and their civil rights. The National Assessment of Educational Progress revealed the results obtained from surveying the political knowledge and attitudes of 90,000 young Americans. The reaction to this in 1974-75 was similar to that generated later by the assessments in history, geography, and economics.

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John A. Harrold (1975 and 1976) states that teachers were concerned with obtaining improved textbooks and supporting materials; resources (especially time) for in-service staff development; international/global education; economic and geography education; competency testing; and censors in the classroom (Warsaw, IN book burning spreading).

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Richard (Rick) J. Borries (1977) states that, during his tenure, the ICSS was concerned about expanding the curriculum subject offerings allowed by the State Board of Education. As social studies consultant at that time, John Harrold had involved ICSS into an advocacy position on this issue. The reasoning was two-fold: first, more "home-rule" flexibility for local school corporations was considered desirable for the textbook adoption process; and, secondly, more course offerings involved a greater choice of textbooks for possible adoption. Rick spoke before the State Board of Education on this subject in early 1978. The result was a proliferation of subject matter offerings, which did allow for at least seven texts to be considered in each area.

Also during his tenure, it seemed as if we were nearing the end of the "inquiry method" in social studies instruction. As the "80's" arrived, the "basic skills" and proficiencies movement took off. All things change, however, as Rick senses a revival of thought on the "inquiry method". He calls it "Inquiry II" - or what we are hearing described as "critical thinking" skills.

Jane W. Lowrie-Bacon (1978) tells us that inadequate classroom supplies of social studies materials, books, maps and globes, etc., were all concerns of teachers during her term.

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Claudia Crump (1980) recollects a state concern was the organization of guidelines and resources for the teaching of Indiana history. Another focused on an update of the State Social Studies Curriculum Guide. Out of her time on the ICSS Board and service as president grew a deep interest in Indiana history at the fourth grade level and resulted in her writing of a textbook.

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William E. Bartelt (1981) remembers there was a great deal of concern over the significance of conservative attacks on global studies, social studies textbooks, and teaching methods.

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Carl Keener (1982) notes one continuing quest of social studies teachers throughout the state was the strengthening of the social studies curriculum in general. The Council also sought to increase the membership of elementary social studies teachers in Council activities. Meanwhile, the Indiana University Social Studies Development Center and the Indiana Department of Education Supervisor of Social Studies, through major grants, launched in-service and dissemination strategies for infusing global education into Indiana classrooms.

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Leone B. Little (1983) reflects upon her presidency as a time when high school graduation credits were considered to increase from 32 credits to 38 credits. ICSS proposed that the increase include social studies. Many board members testified at the Commission on General Education hearings throughout the state. We did not win in essence; however, we did increase the awareness for social studies being a vital part of the total school curriculum K-12. Also there was more emphasis placed on geography being included as a requirement for graduation. The textbook adoption process began also. What should history books include?

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Ruth A. Eudaley (1985) describes writing proficiencies and preparing for ISTEP as the major concerns.

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James L. Barth (1987) says the special concern was in identifying and communicating with the over 200 social studies department chairs in Indiana. It had always been Jim's feeling that this was a critical group of social studies leaders, the majority of whom were not members of ICSS, and yet were most influential in providing leadership in their own school systems. Perhaps what we have learned from that effort is that there are a number of chairs who would be interested in continuing a dialogue on issues that are particularly pertinent to their position; and also the social studies chairs remain a challenge for ICSS, for as yet we have not tapped the potential of this group.

C. Frederick (Fred) Risinger (Executive Director 1977-1987) describes the concerns of teachers as including curriculum content and sequencing. A reduction in social studies requirements and elective offerings for high school graduation was also a concern. Another phenomenon witnessed was classroom teacher "burnout" caused by unreasonably high expectations and per pupil loads. A criticism was heard of inadequate, or at least unrealistic, pre-service teacher training at Indiana's major teacher training institutions.

Michelle Dietrich (Acting Executive Director 1986) explains that Indiana State proficiencies were written, discussed, and presented to Indiana teachers. Then ISTEP was put in place and workshops were presented to inform teachers and offer materials and assistance from ICSS.

-- MEMORIES --

The leadership survey also questioned: What are the special memories or accomplishments of your tenure with ICSS?

Kenneth B (K.B.) Thurston (1942) recalls that no meetings were held during the war, due to travel restrictions. Business was conducted by mail. Amendments to the constitution were sent out with postcard ballots for approval. He was called the "quarter chaser" as he tried to get joint membership of ICSS/NCSS members because of the quarter remittance from NCSS. He jokes that some say his greatest achievement was introducing Shirley Engle to ICSS.

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Adeline Brengle (1946 and 1960) remembers laughingly that in 1946 dues increased from .50 to $1 a year. She left in August of 1946 to become an Exchange Teacher in England. Marie Edwards served as president the remainder of the year.

In 1960 ICSS divided the state into districts so as to have a smaller area to involve more teachers. The districts each had a chairman to arrange meetings so teachers could discuss problems in teaching social studies and hear speakers who would be helpful with subject matter and methods of teaching. Only a few districts responded and actually functioned, she recalls wryly. Officers of ICSS were to help in the districts.

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Shirley Engle (1947) writes of his special memories: "During the first meeting I attended, we met on a Saturday morning in the Spring of 1945 in one rather small room on the top floor of the Old Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis. There were only 19 persons present. It was a war year with gasoline rationed. Most came by train. We adjourned shortly after noon for those from Gary, Terre Haute, and other distant points to make their return connections. I don't remember that we had a speaker -- although it is possible that Robert LaFollette from Ball State spoke. Mostly we just sat around and talked among ourselves. It was more a network of very committed people, eager to share their concerns with acquaintances of similar interests, than a professional organization.

As a group they were the cream of the crop. Noteworthy is the fact that from this early group in the Indiana Council, three would later become presidents of the National Council for the Social Studies, starting a line of Indiana presidents that now extends to six, far more than from any other state.

The attendance at the 1947 meeting at Bloomington was little better than the 1946 meeting. The mistake had been made of meeting in a very large hall. There were so few present that the meeting appeared almost surrealistic.

At this meeting, I was elected president. I think my election came from desperation. The possibility was that a new face could turn the thing around.

What I remember most about serving as president was the immense loneliness of being president of an organization that hardly existed. I received almost no mail. We had no money. I remember writing letters in longhand to almost any name and address I could come by to implore teachers to join the council. K.B. Thurston was almost my only resource in doing this.

As fortune would have it, the turn of events came to my assistance. The end of the war made life and travel a little more normal. A few of those to whom I had written did attend the 1948 annual meeting. More importantly, Robert LaFollette and his colleagues at Ball State organized an excellent program around the problems that confronted social studies teachers at the end of the war. Within two years of the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima and just ahead of our meeting at Ball State, the United States had ratified the United National Charter and had put in place the Marshall Plan for rebuilding the war-torn world. Clearly isolationist United States had been catapulted into the leadership of the world as subsequent events clearly demonstrated. There was the problem of how this new leadership role would "play" in isolationist Indiana.

However reluctantly, the United States had been drawn, within a period of less than twenty-five years, into two terrible and costly wars to preserve democracy in the world. It was clear that democracy could no longer be taken for granted. There was the problem of what could be done better in school to insure the survival of democracy. The Muncie program addressed both of these problems. The distinguished British journalist Harold C. Dent spoke to the first; Stanley E. Diamond, Director of the Citizenship Study of the Detroit Public Schools and President of the National Council for the Social Studies spoke to the second. The meeting opened on Friday evening and extended through a Saturday luncheon. The attendance, well over 100, exceeded our fondest expectations. The Council had turned a corner and its future seemed somewhat brighter.

Two other developments gave impetus to Council growth in 1948. With a great assist from Ball State and from Robert LaFollette, the first printed and bound issue of the Indiana Social Studies Quarterly was published as Vol. III, No. 2, Winter 1948. Second, there was a resurgence of interest in local councils with councils at Gary, Muncie, Terre Haute and Bloomington (Monroe County), leading the way. Several new councils at Mishawaka, Evansville and eastern Indiana were established.

From early times there had been great interest among Indiana Council members in the National Council for the Social Studies. In the middle 40's, when our membership was very small, parties of members would be organized to go as a group by train to the Annual Meeting of N.C.S.S. I remember well such parties to Milwaukee in 1945 and to Boston in 1946.

In any case, attendance at the Annual Meeting led to active participation in the National Council. In fact, Eunice Johns of Gary, later of Wilmington, Delaware, was president of the Council in 1960 and Adeline Brengle of Bloomington was president in 1966."

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Warren Klein (1957) enjoyed attending the NCSS meetings and getting the yearbook published by them. He does not have a clear view of any great achievements, other than just carrying on and coping with problems at hand.

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C. W. (Will) Engelland (President, 1959; Executive Director 1960-1971) is fondly reminded of the very good people he worked with and came to know. These people are at the top of his list. He considers it a great privilege to be associated with hundreds of ICSS officers, board members and active members of the Council.

An accomplishment of value, he believes, was the establishment of a permanent secretariat. That has helped and continues to help us organizationally.

And Will has always been proud of the good name of ICSS. ICSS's reputation for good works has allowed us to work with the schools of Indiana, the Department of Education, state agencies and state organizations in productive ways...far more productive than might have been expected.

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Roger C. Niemeyer (1962) considers it a great honor to have served as president of the Indiana Council for the Social Studies. At the time he taught Community Living (Civics 9th grade) in the newly completed West Side Junior High in Elkhart. His special memories are of ICSS people. Among these are Shirley Engle, Adeline Brengle, Will Engelland, Harold Negley, John Lunstrum, Harold Ayer and many more.

Without a doubt the annual meeting in Elkhart was the greatest ICSS accomplishment Roger remembers, not only because of the quality program but also because of the great number of teachers involved. France's Commerce Counselor to the US added an international dimension, while then-Congressman John Brademas encouraged local citizenship participation.

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Patrick Henry (1963) reminds us that the Silver Anniversary State Convention was held in Evansville. He also compliments the great interest and fine leadership shown by Will Engelland.

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Harold H. Negley (1966) noted that the membership had decreased and the annual meeting, held at Notre Dame, drew only 98 members.

He came into office after the state appointed a social studies committee which urged Non-Western Studies for Grade 7, U.S. History for Grades 8-9, and a culmination for seniors of Economics and discussion of the great ideas through Values and Issues. To the extent that these efforts still exist, we can feel some accomplishment that textbook domination by Texas and California was diminished.

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Frederick R. Smith (1968) states that in the late 1960's, ICSS had flourished under the direction of several outstanding presidents and Executive Secretary Will Engelland. ICSS worked hard on extending membership and attracting more minorities to the Council. At that time the Council had a strong secondary-school orientation and so made a special effort to attract more social studies professionals interested in elementary education. A new committee was created to study social studies in the elementary school curriculum.

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Lucille D. Turner (1970) notes the emphasis on organization and committee structure helped to increase the number of active members in ICSS, which also

helped to increase membership. More attention was given to the teaching of social studies in the elementary school and a real effort was made to bring teachers in elementary school into the organization.

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Floyd J. Fithian (1971) remembers the annual meeting when Jackie Robinson spoke to ICSS about dealing with the drug issue.

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Gerald W. Marker (1972) recalls a lot of interest in "the new social studies" while president. There were many arguments about whether civic education or the structure of the disciplines should dominate the social studies curriculum. He also remembers some heated debates about whether a professional association should take public stands on issues such as the Viet Nam war.

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Joan E. Schreiber (1974) acknowledges the help of Ruth Montgomery and Helen Osborn, who supplied efficient office assistance for many years at I.S.U. Ruth was ICSS Secretary when Will Engelland was Executive Secretary and, later, when Tom Siefert was. Helen was the secretary at the Social Studies Center, but she pitched in and helped Ruth when help was needed. There were no computers, and ICSS had mass mailings, and MUCH office work to be done. Ruth and Helen were "fixtures" (certainly no negative connotation is intended) at every conference, taking care of registration, typing (probably on a Friday evening) the many resolutions that were generated so they could be presented on Saturday, and performing the many tedious, but crucially important, tasks that keep a conference running smoothly. Somewhere, in the history of ICSS, there has to be a place to give recognition to Ruth and Helen. Of course, many other people also come to mind, but Joan fears that to cite any more is to invite the danger of omitting others who are equally special.

In 1974, ICSS had 661 members (316 were also members of NCSS). With determination to get more, ICSS sent descriptive material, information on ICSS contact people, and an issue of Social Education to each of the 3,861 social studies teachers in the state. More became members, but not as many as had been hoped for. Joan asks if there is any president who doesn't remember a membership drive? Some needs are always with us. Our membership did increase due to hosting the Midwest Regional Conference in Indianapolis.

During Joan's term as president, the Board decided to seek approval from NCSS for a Midwest Regional Conference, to be held in Indianapolis in 1976. The conference theme would be the nation's bicentennial. She recalls writing the proposal and John Harrold adding the budget, meeting Brian Larkin from NCSS, as well as people from the Indiana Convention Exposition Center and the various hotels, getting letters of endorsement and informative brochures, and finally submitting an impressive packet to the Sites committee of NCSS. It paid off--ICSS hosted the Midwest Regional in 1976.

The year was filled with many other activities. Then, when candidates were running for office, endorsement letters (campaign literature) could be sent to the NCSS membership. Of course, ICSS took full advantage of that. Howard Mehlinger was running for NCSS Vice-President and Jane Mounts (Lowrie-Bacon now) was running for a position on the NCSS Board of Directors. Joan remembers writing the letters that were copied and sent from ISU. Both Howard and Jane got elected.

Other activities involved the fine cooperation of the Department of Public Instruction and the ICSS. We worked together on textbook reviews and adoptions, developing plans for state social studies materials, and carrying out workshops on Africa, the Middle East, and the teaching of American History. Much of the credit for that successful ICSS/DPI relationship goes to John Harrold, who was the state social studies consultant and also president-elect of ICSS. (Later, when Carolyn Keith married and left the state, it was natural for John to serve her term, too.)

Joan also notes the Fall Leadership Conference and the ICSS Annual Conference in the spring. She wryly comments that developing a spring conference program is always a joyous task for the vice-president! She recalls seeing that program (information on individual presentations was written on cards) laid out like pieces in a quilt on Carolyn Kieth's bed. Cards were switched around until just the right program pattern was arranged. She feels ICSS accomplished a lot without our modern technological advances--just used good, always-in-fashion creativity. The year Joan was president flew by very quickly! It was a busy time for her.

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John A. Harrold (1975 & 1976) remembers completing the reorganization of the office of Executive Director started under Joan Schreiber's administration; developing a strong working relationship between the ICSS and the State Social Studies Consultant, Indiana Department of Education (Department of Public Instruction); involving ICSS in planning and writing the social studies guide for Indiana, Social Studies: A Guide to Curriculum Development; involving ICSS in American Revolution Bicentennial activities; and administering the 1976 NCSS Midwest Regional Convention.

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Richard (Rick) J. Borries (1977) feels he may have been ICSS's only president-elect for two consecutive years! In the order of officer succession, Carolyn Keith was to be president in 1976-77, but she moved to Virginia unexpectedly in 1976. Her departure created an immediate vacancy in the president's position. After a hurriedly-called Board meeting, the consensus was to ask John Harrold to continue as president for another year. As a busy classroom teacher at the time, Rick welcomed the "breathing space" from that decision because he had an extra year to prepare for the presidency.

The decision to move the ICSS office from ISU to IU also occurred during his time of leadership. The Board spent countless hours discussing the "pros and cons," as well as developing plans for the eventual move, which occurred on July 1, 1977.

Finally, Rick feels a special honor as ICSS president in recognizing the NCSS president from Indiana, Howard Mehlinger, at the 1977 NCSS convention in Cincinnati. Howard had made a humorous quip while he presided over the House of Delegates that, "I stand before you naked" - regarding a point of order during debate. Several of the "Hoosiers" bought him a statue of David with a fig leaf in the appropriate spot and presented it to him at the evening banquet. Rick remembers making the quip, in those post-Watergate, days that ICSS was proud that there was no 'cover-up' in Howard's administration.

Jane W. Lowrie-Bacon (1978) recalls that ICSS greatly expanded its membership. The Council distributed the George Rogers Clark teaching units and the Indiana Social Studies: A Guide to Curriculum Development, both developed by Indiana council members.

Claudia Crump, Pam Gunkle and Jane made the ICSS banner, with the help of Pam's sister.

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Claudia Crump (1980) states that this was an exciting period for the ICSS Board with Jane Lowrie and Fred Risinger bouncing ideas off of each other and never agreeing on anything. Her biggest challenge, as president, was just getting through an agenda (keeping board members on task and achieving closure). There was a very detailed meeting agenda with minutes designated as guides, point by point. Hers was a low budget year and non-adoption period. She feels many seeds were planted which germinated into grant and writing projects, particularly focused on Indiana history for the junior high/middle school level. A major accomplishment was the compilation of guidelines into a manual of responsibilities for officers, board members and committees, as well as procedures in setting up the annual convention.

The summer advance was held at Indiana University Southeast at Claudia's home. Every meal was planned to have a cultural theme -- "Russian Lunch," Kentuckiana Dinner with Derby Pie, followed by a ride on the Belle of Louisville, and a "Spanish" omelet breakfast. Families were invited; several tented it among the squirrels, raccoons and poison ivy in the back woods.

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William E. Bartelt (1981) says that during 1981-82 the ICSS constitution was revised, under the leadership of Julie Mortier. There was an unsuccessful effort to obtain a publisher for the Indiana Studies material, written by ICSS members. The ICSS Teacher Grant program was developed and implemented that year. Also during that year, State Social Studies Consultant Jane Lowrie-Bacon moved to Texas and Vic Smith was appointed as her replacement. The convention was held at Ball State, for the second year in a row, with the theme of "The Social Studies: Thinking about Tomorrow."

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Carl Keener (1982) notes that a major accomplishment during his tenure was the "frenzied" but masterful planning and hosting by ICSS members of the NCSS Great Lakes Regional convention in April 1983. Other important achievements included the refinement and implementation of the ICSS Special Service Award, the Citizen's Award, and the annual Teacher Grants; the re-evaluation and restructuring of the ICSS committee system; and efforts to promote the participation of membership in ICSS decision-making through involvement in an annual autumn workshop and in standing committee activities.

Two exciting "perks" that befell Carl as president were as delegate to the NCSS House of Delegates and as Indiana representative to the Global Education Workshop for State Leaders in Social Studies, which was co-sponsored by NCSS and the Close Up Foundation in Washington, D.C. He also presented testimony on behalf of the ICSS Board to the Commission on General Education, Indiana State Board of Education, for an additional high school social studies credit graduation requirement.

Leone B. Little (1983) has special memories as a convener of an ICSS conference at Ball State and a convener of a Great Lakes Regional Conference in Indianapolis for two consecutive years as president-elect and president (1982-83). Both conferences were successful in terms of attendance and finance. She gleefully notes the balance of the ICSS treasury as of September 15, 1983, was $16,806.78! This was a result of the Great Lakes Regional and before monies were disbursed to the other states in the Regional. Iowa became a part of the Great Lakes Regional during this time too.

ICSS bought its first computer from convention proceeds. A new brochure on academic freedom was printed and distributed to all social studies teachers K-12 in the state. ICSS changed its policy to allow co-sponsorship and use of mailing lists under certain guidelines.

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Ruth A. Eudaley (1985) tells us that working with John Patrick and the Indiana Humanities Council for the Bicentennial presentations was special to her. Also working with Mary Fortney (IDOE Social Studies Consultant) on proficiencies and ISTEP was very important.

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James L. Barth (1987) considers the year he was president as a transition year. Fred Risinger, after a long and successful period as Executive Director of ICSS assumed new duties, as did Michelle Dietrich who succeeded Fred. The task of finding a new director was of utmost importance. After a careful search our present executive director, Evelyn Holt, was selected. That process of finding appropriate leadership represented the transition period. Jim became particularly conscious at that time of the absolute necessity of effective leadership from the executive director's office. The officers, board members, and, in fact, the whole operation of the professional organization depends upon the executive director's office. Jim feels we have been most fortunate because Evelyn Holt has carried on the rich tradition which Will Engelland, Fred Risinger, and Michelle Dietrich established for our Council. It is not by chance that the Indiana Council is considered nationwide one of the most successful state councils.

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C. Frederick Risinger (Executive Director 1977-1987) tells of the establishment of ICSS on a sound financial footing which occurred during these years. ICSS members also worked on developing the Lilly-funded Indiana Studies materials. Other special memories are those of working with several excellent presidents on projects such as the ICSS Advance, restructuring the ICSS committee system, establishing the Great Lakes group with ICSS in a leadership role, and coordinating the highly-successful Great Lakes Regional in 1983.

-- BIOGRAPHICAL DATA --

Kenneth B. Thurston (1942) is one of the founding members of the Indiana Council for the Social Studies. Moving to Indiana from Illinois in 1938, he taught at the University School in Bloomington until the school closed in 1970, then taught in the Monroe County Community School Corporation until his retirement in 1975. He was an adjunct assistant professor at Indiana University and an early leader in audio-visual education. A founding member of the Phi Delta Kappa Alpha Chapter at Indiana University, Thurston has been the chapter historian since 1975 and wrote In the Beginning: A Diamond Jubilee History of the Indiana University Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa 1906-1981.

A charter member of both the Illinois and Indiana Councils for the Social Studies, Thurston remains interested and involved in the Indiana organization, receiving the Special Service Award in 1988. Involved in many service and community organizations, K.B. Thurston has been a driving force in ICSS. He also holds the distinction of holding all offices in the council. He was instrumental in the writing of this 50th commemorative history of ICSS.

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Adeline Brengle (1946 and 1960) was teaching in Illinois in her first job, 1927-1940, and was a charter member of the Illinois Council. She immediately joined the Indiana Council upon moving to Bloomington, where she taught at Bloomington High School from 1940-1965, the last 10 years as head of the department.

Adeline has served almost every year on some committee of the ICSS and was on the Executive Board for many years. In 1958 she attended her first NCSS meeting, and most of them thereafter for as long as she taught. A workshop at Harvard in 1938 sparked her interest in NCSS. While at Harvard, the participants conferred with many of the national leaders in the social studies field. Adeline feels she learned more at that six weeks summer school about teaching social studies than ever before.

Adeline left Bloomington in 1965, moving to Elkhart to teach her last five years. She also became a member of the NCSS Board of Directors in 1965 and was elected NCSS president in 1966. In 1970 - as required by state law - she retired.

Ever active, Adeline secured a position teaching European History at Tunghai University in Taiwan in 1971, staying for five years. She loved it there and went back three times to visit. Her only regret was that she had no students to teach about the Far East when she returned home. Altogether, Adeline has given over 100 speeches on her Taiwan experiences in teaching and living among the Chinese people, speaking to adult church groups, civic clubs, and teachers. Receiving $100 a month the first four years in Taiwan, Adeline's pay increased to $160 the last year. However, she does not consider her rewards in the salary, but in the experiences.

On returning to Elkhart for another four years, Adeline was occupied in visiting shut-ins in the Presbyterian church, about 25 visits a month, another most worthwhile experience. In 1980 she moved into St. Paul's Retirement Community in South Bend, where she remains active. She has been librarian for several years, is in her second year as president of the Resident's Association, and chaired a committee which created the chapel. Opportunities to help others who are less well off physically and mentally are endless, but also rewarding for Adeline.

Adeline had about 50 student teachers in Bloomington High School. She considers it as the best experience to make one re-think his own teaching and justify why he does things in teaching the way he does.

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Shirley Engle (1947) writes... "After serving two terms on the Board of Directors of NCSS, I was elected to the vice-presidency and subsequently to the presidency. The year of my presidency, 1970, happened also to be the 50th anniversary year of the Council. By virtue of a liberal subsidy from Indiana University, I became the first, and as it turned out the only, president to take leave of his job and spend full time in Washington in the presidency. During a part of that time, I also served as acting Executive Secretary while Merrill Hartshorn was on leave to fulfill a mission in Indonesia.

By my own reckoning, I am still an active member of NCSS, speaking regularly at its annual meeting, writing articles for Social Education and other journals, publishing books-one with former students, one with Wilma Longstreet, and one, only recently, with Anna Ochoa.

I am still protesting. Protesting the "Report of the Task Force on Scope and Sequence," I see this as the same old stuff, backward-looking, memory-bound, and unequal to the needs of today's world. Protesting the charge given to the "Commission on the Social Studies," I see this as being too narrow and parochial to bring about the changes so badly needed in the social studies today. Protesting the Council's inability to lead in making changes in the social studies, I see a new need for a responsive social studies in a world of nuclear power, environmental disaster, television politics and drugs. I hope some day that the social studies profession will grow up, eschew mere book-learning, and do something positive about the problem of the real world in which we live."

Shirley H. Engle, who holds his B.S., M.S., and Ed.D. degrees from the University of Illinois, is Professor Emeritus of Education. For a number of years he was the Associate Dean for Research and Advanced Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

He has served on the United States National Commission for UNESCO, the Board of Advisors of the Council for the Study of Mankind, the Commission on the Social Studies of the Association for supervision and Curriculum Development, and the University Advisory board of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report. Shirley played a major role in initiating and organizing the Center for Social Studies Development at Indiana University and he was, until his retirement in 1977, the chairman of the Policy Committee of the Center.

Shirley is a past President of the National Council for the Social Studies, as well as a past President of the Indiana Council for the Social Studies--from which he received the Distinguished Service Award in 1961.

In his own words, Shirley tells us... "Since I have had a long and rather complicated life, of which the Indiana Council was never a major focus, it was difficult to write the autobiography without getting into broader aspects of my whole life.

Events of my life of which I am most proud include the many articles and books I have written, being awarded Indiana University's Frederick Bachman Lieber Memorial award for Distinguished Teaching in 1959, having played the major role in initiating and organizing the Center for Social Studies Development at Indiana University, and even having twice received the Indiana Council's Distinguished Service Award, the first in 1961 and the second in 1977.

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C. W. (Will) Engelland (President 1959; Executive Secretary 1961-1972) came to Indiana State Teachers College in the fall of 1954, attending his first ICSS convention in Hammond that year. A small reception was held on Friday evening, with a few section meetings on Saturday morning. The meeting was fairly low-key, but in his own words, "I was hooked, began to work actively in ICSS, was elected president and later made the offer to the ICSS board to have ISTC provide a permanent secretariat for the Council. I taught social studies methods, curriculum, and materials courses; directed Taft Seminars; worked in political education and Non-West Studies; and inter-disciplinary collegiate social science courses; ...and retired." He now owns and publishes a weekly newspaper.

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Roger C. Niemeyer (1962) was awarded a Teacher Interchange fellowship at the East West Center, University of Hawaii, following his tenure as president of ICSS, which included a summer of field study in Japan. During that time the emperor of Japan practiced his English language skills with Roger. While at EWC, he wrote a high school Asian studies course that he taught at North Central High School, Indianapolis, for three summers.

The Social Studies Innovation Demonstration Center invited Roger to Michigan State University for one year. That has now become twenty-two years. For three years he was Executive Secretary of the Michigan Council for the Social Studies.

Currently, Roger is an advisor for MSU Graduate Studies in Education Overseas for South Asia. He has taught in 14 countries on four continents. Roger writes, "The Indiana Council for the Social Studies provided an avenue for my professional development then, as it increasingly does for people today. Thanks for the opportunity!"

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Patrick Henry (1963) approaches the end of a wonderful career in education. He has spent thirty-four years in the Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corporation. He has served as a teacher, counselor, high school administrator, Director of Student Services, and Assistant Superintendent in charge of Supportive Services. As Patrick writes, "I leave content."

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Harold H. Negley (1966) became interested in ICSS and the Joint Council for Economic Education at about the same time, in 1952, after four or five years of teaching. He served as social studies teacher 1948-58, Indianapolis Social Studies Supervisor 1960-67, Assistant State Superintendent 1967-70, BSU

Assistant Professor 1970-72, and Superintendent of Public Instruction 1973-85. Harold has co-authored a history text, and wrote and edited materials for the ICSS and NCSS in the "60's". He feels his impact has been as the principal curriculum person in state government during the 1960's and 1970's.

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Frederick R. Smith (1968) arrived in Indiana in 1960, already a member of the NCSS. Through the encouragement of colleagues at IU and in Bloomington (Kenneth Thurston, Ben Cox, Shirley Engle, and Adeline Brengle), he became involved with the Bloomington Council and the Indiana Council for the Social Studies.

After some involvement as a committee chair and handling the Outstanding Teacher in Training Awards for several years, he was pleased to be asked to run for president. He was very impressed with those who were heavily involved with the Council, including those mentioned above, plus Jack Lunstrum, Will Engelland, Margaret Dodd, Shirley Bryan, and many others.

In recent years, Fred's professional responsibilities have been more in the area of administration, having served as Chair of the Department of Curriculum and Instruction in the School of Education, Associate Dean, and presently Director of Annual Giving for Indiana University.

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Lucille D. Turner (1970) began her involvement in ICSS in the early 1960's when she was handed a membership form by Will Engelland, Executive Secretary of ICSS at the time. His office was across the hall from where she was teaching in the University School at Indiana State University.

Lucille first became involved in the local organization when she served as secretary and then on committees at the state level. Her first committee assignment was the citizenship committee, of which she later became chair. As first a teacher in elementary school and later in junior high social studies, Lucille worked with other teachers on several occasions to provide programs for the small group sessions at conventions of ICSS. She was first vice-president and general chairman of the convention, held at Ball State University in Muncie, when U.S. Senator Birch Bayh was the featured speaker. Featured speaker at the convention at Butler University in Indianapolis when Lucille was president was Jackie Robinson -- renowned baseball player whose topic was drugs.

For a period of four years, Lucille worked at the Academic Enrichment Center at I.S.U., which she helped to open. Disadvantaged students or students having difficulty with academic work in college were assisted there. Many foreign students were assisted in learning English as a second language.

Lucille served on the Teacher Training and Licensing Commission of the State Board of Education, which helped to revise Bulletin 400 and developed the Teach Bulletin--teacher training curriculum patterns. This was truly a valuable and enriching experience for Lucille.

Since retirement in 1983, Lucille and her husband have enjoyed a trip to the Mid-east and several trips on this continent. After serving in various other capacities, Lucille served as president of the Women's Department Club in Terre

Haute, an organization of 500 women with five departments, plus a Junior Department and Historical Club House. Her term of two years expired in May of 1988. At present, Lucille is taking a "breather" before assuming a responsibility in another organization.

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Floyd Fithian (1971) was elected to Congress after serving as ICSS president. He served for eight years than ran unsuccessfully for the Senate. Floyd has worked for two years as Senator Lloyd Bentsen's Finance Director of the Senate Campaign Committee. Floyd then moved to his present position as Chief of Staff for Senator Paul Simon. He was very involved and served as manager in the earlier states of Senator Simon's campaign for the presidential nomination in the 1988 primaries.

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Gerald W. Marker (1972) was an IU faculty member in 1972, and still is. During his term, he was directing the Social Studies Field Agent Training Program. Since 1972 Gerald has continued to teach in the areas of social studies and computers. For five years he worked with Jim Becker on the Mid-America Program for Global Studies. Gerald is currently Executive Associate Dean of the School of Education, IU Bloomington.

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Joan Schreiber (1974) is a former elementary/middle school teacher (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) with degrees from her native Iowa. She was a state education consultant for Iowa and Assistant Professor of Education (Augustana College in Illinois) before coming to Ball State University in 1966.

Joan's first recollection of ICSS was in serving as the on-site coordinator for a spring conference at Ball State, not long after she arrived in the state. That was the first of three or four that she coordinated. Joan attended ICSS conferences and was a member of the Executive Board before becoming vice-president, president-elect, and president. She was on the Board again for another two years and served two or three years in the NCSS House of Delegates for Indiana.

Joan's ICSS committee involvement includes serving as a member of the Nominations Committee (chair, two years), the Elementary Education Committee, and the History Committee that wrote our 40th anniversary history. She has chaired the Local History SIG and was a member of the Elementary Education SIG. For many years, Joan was on the Editorial board, Indiana Social Studies Quarterly, and now has the same position with the International Journal of Social Education. Joan has seldom missed a spring convention and often has been a presenter. Ever since becoming a member of ICSS, Joan has shared information on ICSS with her college students and has urged them to become members.

NCSS is another of Joan's favorite professional organizations. Serving on the Sites Committee, the Advisory Committee for Elementary Education/Early Childhood, the Advisory Committee for Teacher Education and Certification, and the SIG's in Reading and Early Childhood/Elementary Social Studies, Joan seldom misses a regional or national convention and has been a presenter several times at each.

As Professor of History and Social Studies Coordinator at Ball State, Joan continues to teacher undergraduate and graduate classes in social studies education, advises students on the M.A. in Social Science program, develops a Social Studies Materials Center, serves on committees related to teacher education and does research and writing. Joan is currently on special leave doing research on a family heritage/living history project. Her writing activities have continued as a program developer and author of elementary social studies programs (Scott, Foresman), and as an author of material published by the National Council for the Social Studies and in The Social Studies Teacher and The Indiana Magazine of History.

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John Harrold (1975 & 1976) currently holds the position of Special Assistant for Planning, Center for School Improvement and Performance, Indiana Department of Education. He serves as the chief administrator for the long-range planning program, Indiana Schooling for the 21st Century, and Executive Secretary, Indiana Curriculum Advisory Council, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Textbook Adoptions, Indiana State Board of Education. He served as Director of Curriculum for the State of Indiana for nine years, and as State Social Studies Consultant for four and one-half years. During his tenure as consultant, he directed the Egypt Study Program in cooperation with Indiana State University and the American University in Cairo. He is a nationally recognized consultant for international studies programs and school curriculum improvement strategies.

Prior to joining the Department, he held the joint position of Social Studies Field Agent with the Ford Foundation and Indiana University, and served as Department Chairman of the Middle School Humanities Core Program, MSD Lawrence Township, Indianapolis. John has also taught general business, social studies, and humanities for grade 7 through post-college/adult education.

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Richard (Rick) J. Borries (1977) began his involvement with ICSS when he was a student of Will Engelland's at ISU. His interest grew into active leadership by winning a Board of Directors position in 1974. Rick laments that "When you are from southern Indiana, you will spend many lonely miles traveling to meetings, unless you have a dedicated friend or colleague to share the burden of driving, etc." Bill Bartelt was his teaching friend at Harrison High School. Together they made a difference by being involved in ICSS leadership as active classroom teachers. Bill later became ICSS president - and placed Evansville's William Henry Harrison High School with the unique distinction of having two state officers from the same school.

Rick left Harrison in 1980 and spent seven years at Evansville Central High School as an assistant principal and classroom social studies teacher. In the 1970's, he had become active in local politics and, in 1980, was elected to the first of what is now three terms as a Vanderburgh County commissioner.

In 1987, when Chris Settle was appointed principal of Reitz High School, Rick was appointed Supervisor of Social Studies in the Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corporation. It was a highlight of his professional career because it truly has placed him back into the field he loves -- Social Studies!

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Jane W. Lowrie-Bacon (1978) was educated in Colorado and at Indiana University. Jane has been a classroom teacher, the state social studies consultant for Indiana, and is now an educational consultant for an independent business in New Mexico.

Serving as ICSS' president in 1978, Jane was instrumental in the organization of the Great Lakes Planning Committee which established the NCSS Great Lakes Regional. She served on the ICSS Board of Directors, moving through the leadership positions. Jane received the ICSS Outstanding Educator Award in 1979. Among many awards Jane has received, this was ICSS's way of showing appreciation for Jane's support.

Although Jane has moved from Indiana, she remains in touch with the Council and is supportive of its programs. Jane remains active in social studies -- writing professional articles, conducting workshops, involving herself in Council projects (whether state councils or NCSS).

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Claudia Crump (1980) served on several DOE Advisory Councils and participated in the George Rogers Clark writing project. She agreed, after some "arm-twisting", to run for president against Marie Edwards of Gary. She figured there was no problem! Of course, Marie would win and almost did -- one vote difference. Claudia feels it was probably Marie's vote that elected her!

Claudia has accumulated thirty-five years of classroom teaching, Grades 1-5, (having started at age 19) and coordinating elementary education programs in Clarksville Community Schools and Indiana University Southeast. She has instructed general, language arts and social studies methods classes, as well as supervised field experiences at three stages of progression through the elementary education program.

She has authored the fourth grade text Indiana Yesterday and Today (with Normann G. J. Pounds of Cambridge, England), for Silver Burdett in 1985, and Teaching History in the Elementary School (with John D. Hoge, University of Georgia), SSDC/ERIC, in 1988. Awards reflect Claudia's prime interest and love of teaching: Outstanding Teaching Award at IUS and Indiana University (1972) and Sagamore of the Wabash (Governor's Award for Contributions to Education) in 1988.

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William (Bill) E. Bartelt (1981) has been a member of ICSS and NCSS since 1968, his first year of teaching, and has attended every ICSS convention for the past twenty-one years. He was secretary of ICSS for two terms from 1975-79, then became president-elect. He became president in 1981 and continued on the ICSS board.

Bill's entire teaching career has been at Harrison High School in Evansville. For the past three years he has been an adjunct history instructor at the University of Southern Indiana. Bill is an historian for the National Park Service at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Lincoln City, Indiana. Active in efforts to preserve local history, Bill is currently president of the Vanderburgh County Historical Society.

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Carl Keener (1982) retired in 1987 after 38 years of teaching secondary social studies, social studies education, and pre-service teacher education. Thirty-five of those years were in Burris Laboratory School and in Teachers College at Ball State University. Among Carl's professional efforts were the development and teaching of an inquiry-concept social studies curriculum designed around generic social science concepts; development of a curriculum in human futuristics for high school students; conducting a controlled research study in a reflective method of teaching government; co-founding and developing curricula for the gifted/talented for the Center for Global Futures; development of a correlated course for the gifted in social studies and the language arts entitled "Humanities: The Idea of the Individual"; authoring several monographs in teaching social studies; and supervising and teaching pre-service teachers in social studies methods and classroom management.

Over the years Carl has chaired several ICSS committees, including the College and University Committee, the Nominations Committee, the Outstanding Teachers in Training Award Committee, and the Gifted-Talented/Advanced Placement Committee. He has also served on the editorial board of the Indiana Social Studies Quarterly, and the International Journal of Social Education. During 1979-82, Carl served as a Key Teacher for the Indiana Global Education Project.

Since retirement Carl has continued to present teacher education workshops as a G/T technical assistant (i.e. cadre) for the Indiana Department of Education. He is also serving on the Social Studies Advisory Committee of the IDOE. Among his other retirement activities are travel, reading, gardening, carpentry, and writing occasional periodical article.

Carl Keener is the recipient of the ICSS Special Service Award at this 50th anniversary convention. Carl worked to develop these award categories and is now one of the winners.

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Leone B. Little (1983), a native Hoosier, was born in Indianapolis and still resides there. She was educated in Pike Township school in Marion County and took post-secondary degrees at Butler University, with additional graduate work at Notre Dame, Boston State College, the University of Texas and others. A teacher of social studies for nine years, Leone then became the department chair and teacher for another twelve.

Leone has been president of the Central Indiana Council for the Social Studies, the local council in Indianapolis. She has served on the Junior High and the High School Committees of the ICSS, and then progressed through the ranks of vice-president, president-elect and president of the ICSS. She has also served on the NCSS committees of Sexism and Social Justice, Government, Program Planning, and the Japan-US Senate Scholarship Program Committee. Travel since 1984 has included trips to Mexico, Germany and Kenya.

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Ruth A. Eudaley (1985) joined ICSS in the early 1960's. Her first involvement was working on resolutions with Elizabeth MacIntosh and Adeline Brengle, among others. This was at the time ICSS debated issues - "a lot of fun, but no substance." Ruth served on the Board twice, once in the late 1960's and once

in the 1970's. She worked with Carl Keener to organize the Grants and Awards of ICSS.

Ruth's career has not changed since she left the Board: Chairperson of Social Studies at Wayne High School, Ft. Wayne, IN.

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James L. Barth (1987) has been a member of ICSS for 24 years and feels that should stand as a statement of how important ICSS has been to him. As a social studies educator coming to the state of Indiana in the mid-'60's, Jim found the most wonderful, vital, and interesting group of social studies people in the country. ICSS was the meeting-ground for all those creative people and, for the years that he has been of member of the Council, Jim has wanted to perpetuate the positive contacts which ICSS offers. Though over the past decade he has spent a portion of his life overseas, Jim always returns to his roots and the nourishment of ICSS. Those who had the foresight to create the Indiana Council fifty years ago possibly could not have imagined the impact their fledgling organization would have at the national and, at times, international levels. Jim says, "My hope for the future is that ICSS will continue to be a strong force in the state of Indiana, will be the Council from which national board members and presidents are elected, and will continue to offer a publication that reaches an international audience. ICSS represents the future."

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C. Frederick (Fred) Risinger (Executive Secretary 1977-1987) has been the Associate Director for the ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education and the Social Studies Development Center at Indiana University in the three years since he left the Executive Director's position. Fortunately, this permits him to stay abreast of ICSS progress and activities.

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Michelle Dietrich (Acting Executive Director 1986) has been a member of ICSS for several years, joining while still a classroom teacher. She has served on the ICSS Board of Directors before becoming Acting Executive Director of the ICSS. Now an assistant principal at Goshen High School, Michelle encourages her social studies teachers to become involved in ICSS.

-- WE GET LETTERS --

The following letters have been received through the years. These provide special highlights of events or people in ICSS history. In a 1979 letter written for the 40th anniversary, Shirley Engle wrote...

My first meeting with the Indiana Council was in the Spring of 1946 when I was elected president. The council must have really been hard up to have turned so quickly to one so new in the State. Almost everyone at the meeting had held an office in ICSS so new blood was really welcome.

I had been active in the Illinois Council for several years, while I was at the University of Illinois (1942-45). I was working on my doctorate and teaching at the Laboratory School. I came to Indiana University in the Fall of 1945.

The Indiana Council was on lean days when I was elected. The NCSS Annual Meeting had been held in Indianapolis in 1941, and the Indiana Council was suffering from post-convention letdown. There had also been the war and travel restrictions to contend with. Only nineteen people showed up for the Indianapolis meeting in 1946, very likely about the entire membership at that time. We met in one room at the old Lincoln Hotel. I believe there were no speeches, just talk and planning.

The year of my presidency (1946-47) the annual meeting was held in Bloomington in the newly completed Whittenberger Auditorium of the Memorial Union. The room seats 400 and we must have had some hope of filling it. We had a full complement of speakers, etc., but we had to settle for about 40. After all, 100% growth in one year is not to be taken lightly.

For a number of years some of us in the Indiana Council went by train as a group to annual meetings of NCSS. The first of these was to Milwaukee in 1945. Later meetings were at Boston and Washington, D.C. I have the programs of these early meetings. The similarity of topics discussed then and now at NCSS is striking. Is it possible we manage merely to continually reinvent the wheel?

One thing different was the cost. Rooms at the Hotel Shroeder in Milwaukee, where the entire convention was housed, started at $3.30. The banquet cost $2.30...

Sincerely yours,
Shirley Engle

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Letter from Adeline Brengle to Lucile Turner, October 2, 1978
Also for the 40th anniversary in 1979, Adeline Brengle wrote...

I have gone through my "keepsakes" (professionally speaking) and find that I have nothing about ICSS. All I have are memories. Here are some:

1. I was president in 1946 for 8 months and then I went off to England with the first group of exchange teachers. (Fulbright scholars)

2. Before I left, we got the dues raised from .50 to $1.00. We thought it was a major change!

3. I was elected president again in 1960. I functioned all year this time, except at the state convention in Terre Haute. Will Engelland made all the plans for the meeting without consulting me. He set the date and would not change it. I was the chair of the National Classroom Teachers' Resolutions Committee and its meeting had been set for some time on the same date. So I sent a tape with a short speech to be read at the meeting.

I began teaching in Indiana in February 1940 and joined ICSS right away. K.B. Thurston and I had been charter members of the Illinois Council in 1938. K.B. came to Indiana a year ahead of me and he was the prime mover in getting ICSS started in 1939.

4. I remember some of the members in the "40's" who became life-long friends...

5. Resolutions did not begin until recent years. I was chairman more than once. The committee met at my home here. I remember Charles Sheets and Ruth Eudaley, both of Fort Wayne, were on the committee.

6. We nearly always have had resolutions about textbook adoptions, but my mind is fuzzy on others.

7. Indiana Academy of Social Sciences - There were several attempts to get them to have a section at our state convention and to have us on their programs. It seems I remember a few of their members came a year or two, but there never was much interest on their part.

8. Conventions - I believe Indianapolis has been the site of two NCSS conventions. ICSS had a major part in both. At the first one, I believe, James Michener was the speaker.

9. Local councils have come and gone. Our Bloomington Council flourished for many years, but is extinct now. We tried to get one started in this area after I came to Elkhart but it did not last more than one or two years.

10. ICSS members have served in NCSS and other positions. Dr. LaFollette of Ball State was on the Board of Directors...

Eunice Johns of Gary went to Wilmington, Delaware, to teach, after she was elected, but before she served as president of NCSS.

Adeline Brengle, NCSS President 1966, was on NCSS Board of Directors eight years.

Shirley Engle, Howard Mehlinger and Anna Ochoa were all Presidents of NCSS and on the NCSS Board of Directors.

Andrew Cordier, History Professor at Manchester College, was one of the few History professors who met with us in the early days. He became administrative assistant to Dag Hammerskjold at the UN and later President of Columbia University...

Several others have been members of the NCSS Board of Directors, but I am not sure now who they are. Shirley Bryan and Gerry Marker have been active on committees and programs of NCSS, as has Fred Smith.

11. The 7 regions and 7 vice-presidents came along about the time of my second presidency in 1960. I remember working on it and writing to these vice-presidents while I was president.

If I think of more, I shall write to you.

Sincerely,
Adeline

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A letter from Richard (Rick) J. Borries to Bob Lombard (Viewpoints editor), May 23, 1988, responded to a call for information for "missing Presidents."

Dear Mr. Lombard:

As a past President of ICSS (1977-78), I want to pass along information about two past ICSS Presidents from Evansville who were on your "missing Presidents" list in the May/June Viewpoints issue.

Warren F. Klein, ICSS President in 1957, lives at 10100 Darmstadt Road, Evansville, IN 47710. He is 80 years old now and "still kicking, but not too high!" Warren taught Social Studies at Central High School for 44 years and retired in 1973. He has been active with the Retired Teachers of the Evansville Teachers Association and would enjoy hearing from ICSS.

Patrick Henry, ICSS President in 1963, has served as an Assistant Principal at North High School and, for the past dozen years, has the title of Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Supportive Services for EVSC. Pat tackles everything from corporation insurance to negotiations and bus routes. His work office is Room 106, Evansville-Vanderburgh School Corporation, 1 S.E. Ninth St., Evansville, IN 47708.

We are proud of our history of ICSS involvement and, in the near future, we hope to invite ICSS to visit our beautiful part of Indiana where the 5th and newest state university, the University of Southern Indiana, is located.

Sincerely,
Rick Borries
Supervisor of Social Studies

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Also in answer to the "missing Presidents" call, another letter from Adeline Brengle, on May 24, 1988.

Dear Mr. Lombard:

In the recent issue of Viewpoints I see the list of past presidents you have no address for. Here are the ones I know about:

Meribah Clark died several years ago in her home town, Mt. Sterling, Illinois. She was a dear friend of mine and of many others. After retirement from the Lab. School in Terre Haute, she moved back to her home town where she did many things for her community: charted all the cemeteries in Brown County

(IL), wrote a history of early families of Mt. Sterling, wrote a (hardbound) history of her mother's family and gave a copy to all nieces and nephews at her 80th birthday party, wrote a history of the Clark family which was presented to the above at her 90th birthday. I attended this party. She also served on the city Library Board, secured a larger building for it, re-organized it. A room there was furnished as a community room for meetings. Her friends named it the Clark room. She taught a ladies class in Sunday School during these years. A wonderful little lady.

Dorothea Kirk was still living about 8 years ago. She was living on a farm with a relative near French Lick and West Baden. I visited her once there. (Since then, Adeline has sent the obituary notice for Dorothea Kirk.)

Corrine Walker lives in Indianapolis, at the last report I had from an aunt of hers who had lived in Bloomington.

Margaret Dodd writes to me once a year when she returns to the USA. She travels the world over all the time. One addresses mail to her for the Christmas visit at Box 729, Englewood, CA 80151. She does all the unusual things of meeting interesting and unusual people, hiking, boating, staying awhile here and there at places not on the usual tourist travels.

Shirley Bryan lives at 3910 106th Lane, Crown Point, IN 46307. I hear from her each Christmas. She has served years on the State Board (Commission?) of Education and last Christmas she wrote of serving on another state board or commission, but I do not remember what it is.

I hope you have luck in finding out more about them.

Best wishes,
Adeline Brengle

PRESIDENTS, INDIANA COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES

1939	Willis Richardson (deceased)
1940	Meribah Clark (deceased)
1941	Paul Seehausen (deceased)
1942	Kenneth B. Thurston
1943	Ethel Ray (deceased)
1944	Robert LaFollette (deceased)
1945	Richard Gemmecke (deceased)
1946	Adeline Brengle
1947	Shirley Engle
1948	Floyd Bolton
1949	Ellis Hopkins (deceased)
1950	Frankie Jones (deceased)
1951	Mrs. L.J. Scheidler
1952	Dorotha E. Kirk (deceased)
1953	Wayne L. Gruenwald (deceased)
1954	Elmer Clark
1955	Corrine Walker
1956	Frances P. Taylor (deceased)
1957	Warren F. Klein
1958	Willard Gambold (deceased)
1959	Charles W. Engelland
1960	Adeline Brengle
1961	Marie Edwards
1962	Roger Niemeyer
1963	Patrick Henry
1964	William Eagan
1965	Margaret Dodd
1966	Harold Negley
1967	Shirley Bryan
1968	Frederick R. Smith
1969	Charles Sheets
1970	Lucille Turner
1971	Floyd Fithian
1972	Gerald Marker
1973	Bernard Charlet (deceased)
1974	Joan E. Schreiber
1975	John A. Harrold
1976	John A. Harrold
1977	Richard J. Borries
1978	Jane Lowrie
1979	Stan Jochum
1980	Claudia Crump
1981	William Bartelt
1982	Carl Keener
1983	Leone Little
1984	Julie Mortier
1985	Ruth Eudaley
1986	Rosemary Gindhart
1987	James L. Barth
1988	Joseph Krause
1989	Marjorie Foster
1990	Mary Fortney

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